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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12 1814.

INSTRUCTIONS

For the Government of those who have Claims for Pay, and Bounty, Half-pay Persons, and Bounty-land, under the Acts of Congress, relative to the existing Military Establishment of the U. States.

1st.—PAY AND BOUNTY.

Those persons who have claims for pay and bounty, as the legal representatives of such non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians & privates, as died in the service of the U. States, must make application to the Paymaster General of the Army, or to his sub-paymasters who act as his agents. All balances of pay and bounty, at the time of the decease of such non-commissioned officer, &c. will be paid by the Paymaster General or his sub-paymasters, to the widow, child or legal representative of the deceased who must produce written and legal evidence of his or her authority to demand & receipt for the same. When administration is granted to a creditor, solely as a creditor, no more will be paid than is barely sufficient to cover his claim, and the balance, if any, will be reserved for the benefit of the kindred, or relations of the deceased. Affidavits of respectable persons knowing the legality of the representative of a deceased soldier, will be sufficient evidence to be produced, & provided the deceased died a minor, unmarried, and no administration has been granted on the estate. If any person administers for the purpose of receiving the balance due, a copy of the letters of administration must be produced. Should the deceased leave a widow and no administration has been granted on the estate, the balance will be paid to her, on her producing satisfactory evidence that she was his wife at the time he died.

2d.—HALF PAY PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Widows and orphans, who have claims to five years half-pay according to an act of Congress must establish the following facts before they can receive the above pension. 1st.—The date of the decease of the officer, or soldier, under whom they claim; this fact may be established by the records of the War Department, by the proper rolls of the army, by the testimony of military officers, or by that of other respectable persons. 2d.—The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, the names and number of the children, under sixteen years of age, at the father's decease, and the county, state, or territory, in which she & they reside. 3d.—That the widow, at the time of allowing this half-pay, was not married; she must also repeat that she is not married, at the time of receiving each payment, and established the fact, by the testimony of respectable persons knowing the case, as, in the event of marriage, the half-pay reverts to such of her children as are under sixteen years of age. In cases of orphans only, the guardians will act for them, establish their claims as above, and receive their pensions. All these evidences must be produced to, and filed in the office of the Paymaster General of the army; and orders will be issued to the several district pay-masters to pay the pension on the spot where it falls due.

3d.—BOUNTY LANDS.

Claims for bounty land must be substantiated; and this must be done by the REGULAR DISCHARGE OF THE ORIGINAL CLAIMANT, from the public service; the best voucher that can be produced. Certificates, from the pay-office, should be carefully preserved, as indexes to the records of the ORIGINAL RIGHT. If the original claimant does not personally apply for his land warrant, he must prove his identity before a magistrate, by his own affidavit, and the affidavits of two witnesses, whose CREDIBILITY the said magistrate will certify and must execute a power of attorney to whoever applies for the warrant in his behalf; the quality and signature of the magistrate before whom the said affidavit are made of the powers of the power of attorney is acknowledged, must be attested by the signature & seal of the county clerk, or other equivalent authority of the district in which he resides.

The power of attorney to authorise the delivery of a land warrant may be dispensed with, in case a member of Congress, while that body is actually in session, will call at the War Department and sign a receipt for it, up in the record. In this case, a letter of order, in his favor, from the person who has the right to receive the warrant, addressed to the Secretary of War, will be deemed sufficient authority for its delivery.

If the ORIGINAL CLAIMANT be dead and an heir applies in his right, he must produce legal certificates from competent authority, to prove that he is a LEGITIMATE HEIR BY LAW; in which case, although there may be other heirs existing, a warrant will be issued in that name, adding thereto "and OTHER HEIRS AT LAW or &c. &c."

A land warrant will NOT be issued to an EXECUTOR or ADMINISTRATOR.

All claimants, for bounty lands, must make application to the War Department.

JOHN R. BELL,

Assistant Inspector General.

TO BE SOLD.

IN pursuance to an order of the Fayette circuit court—will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 30th of September next, sundry Lots and Houses, together with a Horse Mill in complete order at the Cross Plains, the property of the late John Wilson, dec. Six and twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS FERGUSON,

Commissioner.

August 29, 1814.

Foreign.

LONDON, MAY 29.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

ISLE OF ELBA.

"Inhabitants of the Isle of Elba!—The vicissitudes of human life have conducted the Emperor Napoleon into the midst of you, and his choice gives him to you as sovereign.

"Before entering your exterior, your august and new monarch addressed to me the following words, and I hasten to communicate them to you, because there are the pledge of your future posterity:—General, I have sacrificed my rights to the interests of my country, and have reserved to myself the sovereignty and property of the Island of Elba; which has been assigned to by all the powers. Be so good as to inform the inhabitants of this new state of things, and of the section which I have made of their isle for my residence, in consideration of the mildness of their manners, and of their climate. Tell them they shall be the constant object of my most lively interests."

"Elba!—These words require no commentary; they fix your destiny. The Emperor has formed a proper judgment of you; it is my duty to render you this justice, and I willingly do so.

"Inhabitants of the Island of Elba!—I am about to leave you; this separation will be painful to me, because I love you sincerely; but the idea of your happiness mitigates the bitterness of my departure, and wherever I may be, I shall also cherish a recollection of the virtues of the inhabitants of this isle, and the wishes which I feel for them.

"DALESME, Gen. of Brigade.
"Porto Ferrajo, May 4, 1814"

The Vice Prefect of the Isle of Elba, performing the functions of Prefect, to the inhabitants of the Isle.

"The most fortunate event which could illustrate the history of the Isle of Elba is realized before your eyes. Our august sovereign, the Emperor Napoleon, is come among us. Give, then, free course to that joy which must overflow your hearts; your wishes are accomplished, and the felicity of the isle secured. Listen to the first memorable words which he has condescended to address to you, through the medium of the Public Functionaries: I will be to you a good father, be you to me good children.—Let him be for ever impressed on your grateful hearts. Let us all rally round his sacred person, emulous in zeal and fidelity to serve him; this will be the sweetest recompense to his grateful heart, and thus shall we render ourselves worthy of that signal favour which Providence has conferred on us.

"BALBIANI, Vice Prefect.
"Office of Prefecture, at Porto-Ferrajo,
May 4, 1814."

Guiseppe Philippo Arrighi, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Pisa and of the Metropolitan Church of Florence, under the Bishop of Ajaccio, Vicar-General of the island of Elba, and Principal of the island of Plumbino, to the beloved of the Lord, our Brethren composing the Clergy and all the faithful in the isle, health and benediction!

"That high Providence which irresistibly and beneficently disposes of every thing, and assigns to nations their destiny, has determined that, amidst the political changes of Europe, we should in future be the subjects of Napoleon the Great.—The Isle of Elba already celebrated for its productions, must now be more illustrious in the history of nations, because it renders homage to its new prince, of immortal fame. The Isle of Elba takes its place in the rank of nations; and the minuteness of its territory becomes enobled by the name of its Ruler. Elevated to an honor so sublime, it receives into its bosom the appointed of the Lord, and those other distinguished persons who accompany him. When his imperial and royal majesty selected this isle for his retreat, he announced to the world with what predilection he loved it. Opulence will inundate this country, and multitudes will flock from other parts to our territory to behold a hero. The first day he set foot upon our shores, he pronounced our destiny and our felicity.—"I will be a good father," said he, "be you good children!"

"Beloved Catholics!—What words of tenderness! what expressions of benevolence! what hopes may we not cherish of our future felicity! Let these words then form the delight of your thoughts, and be impressed on your souls with transports of consolation; let fathers rehearse them to their children, and let the memory of the words which secure glory and prosperity to the Isle of Elba be perpetuated from generation to generation.

"Fortunate citizens of Porto Ferrajo! Within your walls the sacred person of his imperial and royal majesty is to dwell. Mild in character at all times, constant in affection to your prince, Napoleon the Great resides with you; never belie the favourable idea which he has formed of you.

"Beloved faithful in Jesus Christ.—Act in correspondence to your fate; *Non sint schismata inter vos: idem sapite, pacem habete, et Dena facis et dilectionis erit vobiscum.* Let fidelity, gratitude, submission, reign in your hearts. Let all of you unite in a respectful sentiment of internal affection for your Prince, Father rather than Sovereign; and exult with sacred joy in the goodness of the Lord, who from the ages of eternity had destined for you this happy event.

"With this view we order that next Sunday, in all the churches, a solemn Te Deum be sung, in thanksgiving to the Almighty for the precious gift which, in the abundance of his mercy, he has conferred upon us."

"Given from the Ecclesiastical Court of Elba, this 6th of May, 1814.

"GUISEPPE FILIPPO ARRIGHI,
"Vicar General"

"FRANCISCO ANGIOLETTI, Sec."

THE WAR.

GEN. BROWN'S REPORT

Of the battle of the 25th ultimo, at the falls of Niagara.

SIR—Confined as I have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full & satisfactory than, under other circumstances, it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised, that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippeway. About noon of that day Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me, by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queens-town and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then lying near Fort Niagara; and that a number of boats were in view moving up the straight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Lenman, of the Quarter Master's Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser and on their way to that place were in danger of immediate capture.

It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines, that our fleet was then in port and the commander sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington heights. To mask this intention and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, I fell back upon Chippeway. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before stated information that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object was to put myself in motion towards Queens-town. Gen. Scott with the first Brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons, & mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared and to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the falls he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front, a narrow piece of woods only intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information he advanced upon them. By the time his assistant adj. gen. (Jones) had delivered this message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippeway, it had become close and general between the advanced corps, though general Ripley, with the second brigade, maj. Hindman, with the corps of artillery, and general Porter at the head of his command respectively pressed forward with ardor it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain general Scott, during which time his command most skillfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the general had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queens-town road and on the grounds to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments and Towson's artillery, the 25th had been thrown to the right to be guided by circumstances. Apprehending that those corps were much exhausted and knowing that they had suffered much I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops and thus disengage general Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to general Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages and was the key of the whole positions. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery & to seize the height. This duty was assigned to col. Miller, while to favor its execution the 1st regiment, under the command of col. Nicholas, was directed to advance and amuse the line of infantry drawn up on the right and for the support

of the enemy's artillery, and the position it held. To my great mortification the first regiment after a discharge or two retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed that the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the meantime col. Miller without regard to this occurrence, advanced speedily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. Gen. Ripley brought up the 23d (which had faltered) to his support and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was brought into line on the left of the 21st and the detachments of the 17th & 10th, gen. Porter occupying with his command the extreme left. About the time col. Miller carried the enemy's cannon, the 25th regiment, under major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with on the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by general Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right.—He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, had captured gen. Riall and sundry other officers and showed himself again to his own army in a blaze of fire and totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy. I ordered him to form on the right of the 2d brigade. The enemy rallying his forces and, as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position and regain his artillery, our line was unshaken and the enemy's repulsed—two other attempts having the same design, had the same issue.

Gen. Scott was again engaged, in repelling the former of those, and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge on the enemy these qualities were conspicuous; stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by maj. Wood of the Pennsylvania corps, by col. Dobbin of New-York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded & being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on Gen. Scott, and retire from the field—but on enquiry I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds. I therefore kept my post and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to gen. Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men was moreover such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that general Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded, and the artillery, and in this I saw no difficulty as the enemy had utterly ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp, I was informed that general Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order.—I now sent for him and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition to give to them the necessary refreshment; to take with him the pickets and camp guards, and every other description of force; to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned, and then to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection and I relied upon its execution. It was not executed.

I feel more sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops to do justice either to their merit, or to my own sense of these. Under abler directions they might have done better.

From the preceding detail you have now evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Gens. Scott and Porter, of Col. Miller and Major Jessup of the 1st brigade, the chief, with his aid de camp Worth, his major of brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion were wounded.

The 2d. Brigade suffered less; but as a Brigade their conduct entitles them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st and the detachment of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d, answered a character, they could not again be shaken or dismayed. Major McFarland of the latter, fell nobly at the head of his battalion. Under the command of general Porter, the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania and New-York stood undismayed amidst the hostile fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them—the Canadian volunteers commanded by Col. Wilcox, are represented by gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of Artillery commanded by Major Hindman behaved with its usual gallantry, Capt. Towson's company attached to the 1st brigade were the first and the last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and their valor. Captains Biddle and Ritchie were both wounded early in the action but refused to quit the field, the latter declared that he never would leave his piece; and true to his engagements, fell by its side covered with wounds. The staff of the army had its peculiar merit and distinction. Col. Gardner, adj. gen. though ill, was on horseback and did all in his power. His assist. major Jones, was ever active and useful. My gallant aids de camp, Austin and Spencer, had many critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell. I shall ever think of this young man with pride & regret—regret that his career has been so short—pride, that it has been so noble and distinguished. The engineers, majors McRee and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents displayed with great effect. They were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed. I must correctly enumerate those as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of generals Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lieut. E. B. Randolph of the 20th regt. is entitled to notice, his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose the returns of our loss, those noted as missing may be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Of these gallant officers the President of the United States has conferred the brevet rank on

Col. J. MILLER, of the 21st, brig. gen. Maj. W. M-REE, of engineers, lt. col. Maj. E. D. WOOD, of engineers, do.

We have no doubt several more of those distinguished deserve notice, altho' it seems almost invidious to particularize when all have so nobly done their duty.

Wash. C. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Gaines, to the Secretary of War, dated H. Quarters, Fort Erie, Upper-Canada, August 7, 1814.

I arrived at this post on the 4th inst. and assumed the command. The army is in good spirits, and more healthy than I could have expected.

The British army, under Gen. Drummond, is strongly posted opposite Black Rock, and two miles east of this fort; a skirt of thick wood separates us.

I yesterday endeavored to draw him out, to see him and try his strength. For this purpose I sent the rifle corps thro' the intervening woods, with a view to amuse the enemy's light troops until his strong column could get in motion, and then to retire slowly to the plain on this side the woods; where I had a strong line posted in readiness to receive the enemy. Our riflemen met and drove the enemy's light troops into their lines, where they remained, although the riflemen kept the woods near two hours, and until they were ordered in. They returned without being able to draw any of the enemy's force into action.

Major Morgan reports, that his officers and men acted with their usual gallantry. The enemy left eleven dead, and three prisoners in our hands; and I am informed, by two persons just from the British camp, that their loss was much more considerable: among their killed were five Indians. We had 5 killed, and some three or four wounded.

Gen. Drummond's force, from the best information we are able to collect from deserters and others, amounts to upwards of 4000, principally regulars. De Watteville's regt. has joined since the battle of the 25th ult. together with two or three companies of the Glangary corps, making a total joined since the 25th of about 1200.

August 11, 1814. 9 P. M.

The enemy's position remains unchanged. They have constructed two batteries, with two embrasures each, and have erected a wooden breastwork 1200 to 1400 yards in our rear. In examining their works yesterday, Capt. Birdsall, of the 4th R. R. with a detachment of the 1st and his company, amounting in the whole to 160 men, beat in two of their strong pickets, with a loss, on their part, of 10 killed. Capt. B. had one killed and three wounded.

Gen. Drummond was much disappointed and chagrined, at the failure of the enterprise, of the 3d inst. against Buffalo; our riflemen having opposed and beaten them. Col. Tucker, it seems, has been publicly reprimanded, in general orders.

Wash. C. Gaz.

BRILLIANT VICTORY.

H. Q. Fort ERIE, U. C.

August 15th, 7, A. M. 1814.

DEAR SIR—My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my

country to have it in my power to inform you that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lt. Gen. Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; near 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.
The hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

BUFFALO, August 16
Splendid defence of Fort Erie!

We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following glorious and highly interesting news from our gallant army at Fort Erie, received late last evening, from undoubted authority.

On Saturday evening, Lt. Gen. Drummond made his disposition for storming Fort Erie. About half past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the attack commenced from three columns, one directed against the Fort—one against Towson's battery, and the third moved up the river in order to force a passage between the Fort and river. The column that approached the Fort, succeeded in gaining the rampart, after having been several times repulsed; when about 300 of them had gained the works and made a stand, an explosion from some unknown cause, completely cleared the ramparts of the enemy, the most of whom were utterly destroyed. The column that moved to attack the south (or Towson's) battery, made desperate charges, but were met with such firmness by our artillery and infantry, that they were compelled to fall back—they advanced a second and third time with great resolution, but being met with such distinguished gallantry, they gave way and retired. The column that marched up the river, were repulsed before they assaulted the batteries. Shortly after the explosion, the enemy finding every effort to gain the Fort, or carry the batteries, unavailing, withdrew his forces from the whole line, and retreated to the woods. The action continued one hour and an half, during which, (except the short interval that the enemy occupied the ramparts) the artillery from the Fort and batteries kept up a most destructive fire, as well on the main body of the enemy, as on the attacking columns—These columns were composed of the best of the British army, volunteers from every corps, the *fortiori* hope. The enemy's loss is estimated at rising 800. 123 rank & file, passed this place, this morning for Greenbush. Col. Drummond, and 6 or 7 officers were killed. One Dep. Q. M. Gen. (said to be Capt. Elliott), and two platoon officers, prisoners. Our loss, in killed, does not exceed 20, most of which we learn are of the artillery. We regret to state, that Capt. Williams & Lt. McDonough, of the artillery, are killed; Lt. Fontaine, missing, supposed taken prisoner. Several of our officers were wounded, but we have not learnt their names.

From the circumstance of the enemy's main body lying within grape and canister distance from the Fort, their loss must be very severe, greater than what is mentioned in the above estimation—The enemy's waggons were uncommonly active yesterday morning in removing the wounded.

The prisoners, are of the 8th, 100th, 103d, 104th, and De Watteville's regts. and a few sailors.

It is impossible for us in this sketch, to say any thing of the individual skill & gallantry of the officers, or the steady bravery of the men, engaged in this glorious defence; we presume all did their duty.—Brig. gen. GAINES commanded the Fort.

CROGHAN'S EXPEDITION.
Extracted from the Scioto Gazette of the 25th ult.

On the 16th inst. all the vessels arrived from Lake Huron, except the Niagara & one schooner. Col. Croghan landed his troops on the island of Mackinaw, and under cover of the guns of the fleet.—He was opposed by a large body of British & Indians, and compelled them to retire;—but by reinforcements, Col. Croghan was obliged to withdraw his boats; he made good his return with the loss of 60 killed and wounded. The killed estimated variously from 10 to 20. Among the latter we have to lament the gallant and accomplished Major Holmes of the 32d infantry, Capt. Vanborne of the 19th, and Lieut. Jackson of the 24th, whose bodies were brought down to Detroit and buried on the 15th. Our fleet previously captured at St. Joseph's 2 vessels, one loaded with 250 bbls. of flour, which was brought to Detroit, the other destroyed. Com. Sinclair and Col. Croghan were still on Lake Huron, in pursuit of the Nancy, captain McIntosh.

The above vessels arrived at Detroit.

New York, August 19.
We understand that a court of inquiry, composed of Com. Decatur, Com. Perry, and Capt. Evans, will assemble this day on board the frigate President, to inquire into the loss of the U. S. late frigate Essex.

PRESBYTERIAN PETITION.

The following trial to justify that union of weakness and wickedness, the petition of the general assembly of the Presbytery of the U. States, praying congress to prevent the mail running on Sundays, is published in the *Gazette* as an article of singular curiosity.

Who would have supposed that a solitary individual could have been found in our enlightened and patriotic state advocating an opinion so palpably injurious to the public interest?

In a country as extensive as the United States, with a federal government extending its protection over its vast territories, the speedy conveyance of intelligence is vital to the existence of the government. The more rapid the communication between the different parts, the closer and more secure will be the union of the whole, and *vice versa*. But in time of war it would be down right treason to delay intelligence. The delay of a day, may in an hour, might be the loss of a province or an army. It is wisely proposed to substitute *expresses* to transmit important intelligence.—Are these people so wretchedly ignorant of political concerns, as not to know it is essential for the government to be advised as often and as soon as practicable of the situation of every part of the union?

We will not charge the Petitioners with traitorous intentions; but we do say that the British party in our country could not in any manner render their patron greater service than by stopping the mails on Sunday, during war.

Ky. Gaz.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "KENTUCKY GAZETTE."

Gentlemen—In your paper of last week you have given us from the "Eagle" a piece signed "Sidney," addressed "to all rational men." The object of the piece is to reprobate or rather ridicule a petition said to be preparing for congress, praying that "the mail may not be carried or opened on the Sabbath." From your experienced candor and impartiality, I hope the following observations on said piece will not be denied a place in the "Gazette," as soon convenient.

"Bigotry," says Sidney, "produced the petition in question." It is easy to give any thing a bad name. Rational men will however consider a little, before they give their assent to this or any other assertion. Patriotism, I say, not bigotry, produced the petition in question.—Hear the evidence—the authors of the petition believe that the Creator and Preserver of the Universe hath said, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy: six days shall thou labor and do all thy work—but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God—in it thou shalt not do any work—thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gate." This commandment they consider to be plain and express—to be above all human law—and to be binding on all men and in all states of society; they believe further that the prosperity of nations, as well as the eternal happiness of individuals depend solely on the blessing of heaven—and that this blessing cannot be expected while in direct opposition to heaven's high command.

They further believe that this is a most reasonable and profitable commandment. In the keeping of this as well as of all the other commandments of God—there is life. It is reasonable that a seventh part of our time should be publicly devoted to that Being from whom we receive our all. Policy and humanity also require that the beasts of burden and the laboring class of men should have one day of rest in seven. Hear the petition itself—"The Sabbath contributes to increase the amount of productive labor, to promote science, civilization, peace, social order, and correct morality; inasmuch as it convenes the population of a nation one day in seven, to hear the best moral precepts, enforced by the most powerful motives; and as it restrains mankind from those vices which destroy property, health, reputation, intellect, domestic peace, and national integrity and industry; thus preventing that ignorance and profligacy, which tend to reduce the body of the people to poverty and slavery, by throwing the property and power of the nation into the hands of a few."

These are the avowed, the known principles of the authors and friends of the petition in question. These are consequently neither *bigotry* nor *hypocrisy*. Even infidelity herself, whilst she affects to lament the weakness of their understandings, must acknowledge that their principles are noble and patriotic. Next to the honor of their God, these men have at heart the prosperity of their country—they are, therefore, *genuine patriots*.

Sidney also says "if it be offensive to deity, let him punish those who infringe the Sabbath by carrying or having it carried." Let it be remembered that we are moral agents, & that God having given a plain and express law on the subject, will have a rational obedience. The man who in spite of both reason and revelation gradually gives himself wholly up to his animal appetites, in eating or drinking or other beastly pleasures, is punished and severely punished in the very vices and habits which he forms; the destruction of his soul and body, & substance and character, is certain, though it may be slow. The breach of the sabbath in like manner is an inlet to every vice, and independent of all positive threatenings, will inevitably bring destruction upon any community, in exact proportion as it is general.

But perhaps I presume too much on the patience of your readers.

I remain, a friend to all

"RATIONAL MEN."

August 24, 1814.

CORRECT SENTIMENTS.

The subjoined remarks are copied from a paper that has espoused the federal side of the question ever since there have been parties in the United States; but which has, at this moment of danger, the virtue and talent to separate the cause of party from the cause of country. We recommend the perusal of this essay to all the patriotic federalists in the union.—Let the American federalists cease to act with the British and tory faction who have impiously assumed the name of federalism. Instead of voting against taxes, loans, armies, and other necessary measures, let them support their country, and convince the enemy that although free governments parties necessarily exist, that they are determined not to subvert party views by taking aside with the enemy. If the federal party would take this honorable stand,

they would regain, in some measure, their reputation, and save themselves from impending annihilation.

Ky. Gaz.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

There is, says Burke, a courageous wisdom: there is also a false reptile prudence, the result not of caution but of fear. Under misfortune it often happens that the nerves of the understanding are so relaxed, the pressing peril of the hour so completely confounds all the faculties, that no future danger can be properly provided for, can be justly estimated, can be so much as fully seen. The eye of the mind is dazzled and vanquished. An abject distrust of ourselves; an extravagant admiration of the enemy, present us with no hope but in a compromise with his pride, by a submission to his will.

Such is the present complexion of our own times; such the feelings which influence our political conduct. Our misfortunes have rendered us lethargic. We stand stupidly gazing upon the preparations of our enemy, waiting the event of the first shock, uncertain as to where the first irruption will be made, and apparently unable or unwilling to resist it. We call for peace because we believe ourselves unable to continue the war, and attribute that to imbecility in the rulers, which is the result of pusillanimity in the people; instead of forming that union which can alone save the nation, we split into factions rendered disgraceful by the obloquy each heaps on the other. That spirit of patriotism which is the harbinger of success, the inspirer of great and illustrious deeds, is lost in the supercilious hatred and disgust which the spirit of party never ceases to inspire. The contest for honor is absorbed in the contest for office, and the republic totters on the brink of ruin from the disunion of her sons.

Granting that the contest with Great Britain was an ill advised measure—was commenced upon the most absurd grounds, upon principles not tenable by reason, and which, if tenable, have become place since its commencement mere questions of theory, and that its conduct has been in perfect conformity to its absurdity, I still maintain that in supplicating for peace on the recognition of any principles other than those on which we set out, would be abandoning the honor, the integrity, and the dignity of the republic. Let me ask, what hope can the warmest advocate for the restoration of peace draw from the relative situation of the belligerents which would warrant him in the belief that an honorable peace could possibly be obtained? To me it appears an anomaly in the spirit of mankind, that a people learned, intelligent, and enlightened, should endeavour to persuade themselves in contradiction to every maxim of political wisdom, and their own immediate perceptions, that the proof of peace is to be found in the most extensive, busy, and active preparations for war. And yet, if we look around us with a view to observe the present temper of the American people, we shall find that all men feel more or less an inclination to believe that peace so much desired by all is approaching. Peace! In the name of God what evidence is there of its approach? Is that evidence to be found in the newspaper paragraphs of one party who declare that the nation is exhausted, that it is bankrupt and devoid of credit; or, is it the columns of the other teeming with bitter but useless invective against our enemy, and magnificent accounts of those successes which are to bring Great Britain to our terms? Neither of these will convince a rational man. The nation is not exhausted; nor is Britain subdued—we have not yet submitted to the terms of a haughty conqueror, nor have we been able to compel our enemy to recognize our principles of neutral or national law. Or do we find the evidence we seek in the extraordinary number of troops, the celebrated chiefs, the immense quantity of military stores, clothing, and munitions of war, of whose arrival in the St. Lawrence we have almost daily and hourly accounts? Does the Chesapeake, teeming with the fleets and armed launches of the enemy, present a fairer side to the prospect, or do the futile and abortive expeditions of our own government, in which blood is shed without recompense, and valour sacrificed without object, satisfy the thinking part of community that peace is at hand? Does the conduct of the allied sovereigns in leaving, as it is believed they have done, the only free republic upon earth to be sacrificed on the altar of monarchical vengeance, enable us to turn our eyes upon Europe for the cheering beam of hope? Oh no, the same principles of common safety which plucked down a despotic will subvert a republican institution, and should our dependence be placed upon the potentates of the old world, our hopes will vanish as our liberty declines. In ourselves must rest our dependence, in God and our own arm the certainty of peace. Look around you, fellow citizens, from Maine to the Mississippi, from one end of our western frontier to the other, on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence by which we are bounded, the hostilities of savage or civilized enemies surround us, every preparation which inexhaustible funds in the hands of a nation accustomed to blood, possessed of an immense disposable, disciplined and veteran force is now in operation against us. We have, it is true, a selection of evils, a disgraceful peace, or an honorable war. A disgraceful peace! dumb be the tongue that would utter it—palsied be the head that would conceive it. An honorable peace! Hail to the patriotic

hosts that would rally round the standard of their country; that would remember that disaster is not disgrace, and that valor and patriotism are best tested in defeat.

SEDLY.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

No. 1.

After twenty-two years of contention between principles and prejudices, between rights and wrongs—between a great and powerful nation contending for its independence, against all Europe combined to destroy it—after twenty-two years of revolutions and wars, for establishing the imprescriptible right of a valiant people, to choose its own government, it was not to be expected, it could not have been foreseen, that this mighty people, who had carried retributive justice to the capital of every continental sovereign of Europe, on their tottering thrones, would in an instant submit to receive at the hands of Great Britain and an exile, a fugitive prescribed prince, a constitution in which the rights of the people are trampled upon in the most disguised manner? It could not have been perceived or believed possible, that to whatever terms the French people might be brought to concur for their preservation from internal faction, or to resist internal corruption, that they would ever have submitted to receive a constitution of government, framed upon principles the most tyrannical and aristocratical, without being even offered to the consideration of that people for its adoption, mitigation, or rejection; much less to be received as a royal grant of his majesty, which boldly proclaimed that thirty millions of individuals are to be considered only as slaves, as the cattle on the domain owing labor, and depending for existence on the will of an individual, who revives the superstition of the dark ages, and holds himself forth as deputed by God, to rule and govern according to his caprice and pleasure; who most audaciously asserts that in France all authority resides in the person of the king; and that therefore the people are counted for nothing.

Are we then to expect nothing but prodigies in this age; and that the same people who have set all mankind to thinking, and through whom all mankind understand their rights better than at any former period—are we to believe that the French nation will servilely humble itself before a contemner of its liberties, who 6 months ago was a pensioner, feeding on the cruel policy of the British government; true, and unfortunately too true it is, that the French nation, always brave on the field of battle, has never been wise enough to provide for its liberty against the encroachments and usurpations of its rulers, though during the course of its revolutions, it has been several times on the point of attaining a truly liberal, and free constitution, principally that of the year 1795, if a conservative body had been established, which would have ensured the enjoyment of a rational liberty; but nevertheless the attack of their new sovereign is too bold to induce us to believe, that the leaders of that nation, will quietly submit to the tyrannical mandates of the man, whom the British so generously sent from the village of Hartwell, in England, to occupy the chair of the first magistrate of France.

Adverse to foreign politics, in every thing that does not go to our own security, we certainly are willing to confess that it is perfectly indifferent to us, whether the French nation accepts or submits to a disgraceful charter; but as members of a happy and free community, as citizens of the only country in the world which can boast of a government founded on reason and justice, we think it useful to advert upon the new constitution promulgated through the Bourbons, particularly when the corrupt presses of the British government on both sides of the Atlantic, are lavishing their loathsome praises upon that constitution; and say they consider it the work of the most profound wisdom! These observations are not intended for the consideration of Frenchmen, who are at liberty to suffer themselves to be ruled by a Jesuitical despot, if they deem it convenient to them; but they are submitted to the meditation of the men of reflection, of sound, honest republicans, who ought to be sensible that the slavery of all the people of Europe, having been lately signed, sealed, and executed, it is their duty to take the necessary means to guard with more solicitude the liberties of which America is now the solitary depositary against the perfidious corruption of the European governments, and to rally round their constitution and government, to save this happy country, the last asylum of the oppressed, from the profane grasp of the oppressors of mankind.

Do we indeed live in the 19th century, or are we not rather transported back to the barbarous ages of feudalism, when we see a man who has betrayed his country, fled from it to wander all over Europe, soliciting the potentates of Europe to send their satellites into that France, whose capital was to be laid in ashes, placed again at the head of that nation and restored to that crown which he had forfeited, in virtue of a constitution which he represents of the people had found; is it not really astonishing to see that very man, whose brother had accepted the constitution in his name, ascending the throne without fulfilling any of the obligations imposed upon him, putting aside that instrument which was to him life and power, and coming out boldly and audaciously, ordering his subjects to receive from his paternal hands, the constitutional charter which he has been pleased to grant them!

It is really impossible to determine which is the most amazing of the two events, the despotic assurance of the self-created monarch, or the pusillanimous forbearance of his subjects—the unblushing pretensions of the prince, or the slavish acquiescence of the people. But we repeat it, our intention is not to make an appeal to the French people to arouse their passions; our only object is to examine the merits of a constitution and a restoration so much extolled and celebrated—to refute the historical errors which are sought to be revived by it, and to exhibit a complete picture of the beauties of monarchy, in order that our fellow citizens may contrast it with the simplicity and the excellence of the American representative democracy.

CATO.

Capt. DAVIN PORTER, the officers and crew of the late U. S. frigate *Essex*, are declared by the Secretary of the Navy, to be "discharged from their paroles, and are as free to serve, in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners."

PRIZE.—The privateer Sabine, of Baltimore, has sent into St. Mary's the valuable English East India ship Countess of Harcourt, bound out of 500 tons, 90 men, and mounting six guns, which was captured after a smart engagement.

AN ORDINANCE.

For defining and ascertaining further duties of surveyor of the town of Lexington, and compensation for the same.

WHEREAS, it is inconvenient for the board of Trustees or the committee of the board, to attend personally to the execution of their various contracts, for building, preparing, paving, and repairing of the streets, and other public works—and from the necessary changes of such committees, and in the board itself, there is often a want of uniformity in the plan, as well as execution of such business, which greatly injures the beauty, utility, and regularity of such works; and whereas sundry irregularities have taken place in erecting permanent buildings at improper places, encroaching on the public streets and alleys of this town; which will if continued, is likely not only to produce contentions and strife among the inhabitants, owners of lots and buildings, but greatly to deface and injure the appearance of said town, and divest the people of the use and benefit of the public highways.

Sec. 1. Therefore, be it ordained, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, any person disposed to erect any permanent building or party wall, on any lot or square adjoining any public street or alley in this town, within the jurisdiction of the trustees thereof, the lines whereof hath not been established and recorded previous thereto; shall previous to laying the foundation of such intended building or wall, make application to the surveyor of the town to show the line or lines of such street, square or lot, under the penalty of twenty dollars. And it shall be the further duty of the town surveyor to examine from time to time, every building erecting or carrying on upon or near the line of any street or alley within the bounds of the town of Lexington, & carefully to ascertain whether such building does not interfere with, or project into such street or alley, and if it shall appear to said surveyor that such building or any part thereof, does interfere with or project into a street or alley, the surveyor shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proprietor of such building (if living within the town) in writing, and if the proprietor does not reside in town such writing shall be left with one of the workmen employed on such building. And in addition to the forfeitures hereinafter expressed, such owner shall pay to the town surveyor one dollar for his trouble.

Sec. 1. Be it further ordained, That if any builder shall extend any part of his building over the line of the lot on which such building is erecting and into any public street or alley, it shall be deemed an obstruction in such street or alley, and the owner of such building for such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of six dollars and be liable to pay the like sum of six dollars for every twenty four hours he or she shall permit the said obstruction to remain, and every twenty-four hours shall be considered as a separate and distinct offence.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor upon application to him being made, forthwith to attend, and be hereby invested with full power and authority to enter upon the land of any person or persons, in order to ascertain or show the line or lines of any street or streets, square or lots thus applied for, and to mark the division lines of such lots as may be required of him.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That the surveyor of the town shall procure at the expense of the town, a good and well bound book, in which he shall record all lines thus shown by him, with explanations shewing the true situation of said lines relative to certain permanent brick or stone buildings, on the same street or streets, if any of these be thereon, and if not, to the permanent brick or stone buildings on the nearest street or streets thereto, agreeably to the rule laid down in the forty-second section of an ordinance of this board, passed the 5th of January, 1809. It shall also be his duty to give the party applying to him a copy of his record, certified under his hand if demanded, on payment of a sum equal to what the county surveyor is entitled to for similar services.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That in all cases herein submitted to the decision of the town surveyor, the party may if in their opinion aggrieved, appeal to the board of trustees. And all fines and forfeitures herein before declared, shall be recoverable before any justice of the peace for Fayette county, and applied to the use of the town.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That from & after the passing of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the town surveyor to superintend the execution of all contracts made by the board of trustees with persons for preparing, levelling and paving, or repairing the streets, highways and alleys which now are, or hereafter may be laid off; and he is hereby authorised to cause all such contracts to be fully complied with and carried into effect under his directions.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That the said surveyor in behalf of the board of trustees be fully authorised and empowered to employ hands and cause repairs of the streets, gutters, or sewers to be made, at any time and place when and where he may deem such repairs necessary, provided that such repairs at no one time and place shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars and with the approbation of two or more of the board of trustees.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor, upon all references of contracts, proposed to the board and referred to him, to make examination and inquiry relative to the same, and report his opinion thereon. And in all the duties of his office as defined by the laws and ordinances of the trustees of the town, he shall perform them faithfully and promptly, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of this board. And in addition to the fees already allowed by the bye laws for his services, he shall be allowed the annual sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor, to prosecute in the name and on behalf of the trustees of Lexington, for all breaches of this and all other bye laws or ordinances respecting the encroachments or trespasses on the streets or highways in said town, as also for the breaches of all and every other bye law or ordinance not already provided for.

Copy from the records,
MORGAN BROWN, C. L. T.

OIL CLOTH FACTORY,

Next door to Mr. Logan, Tanner, corner of Main and Main-Cross streets, where Hat-Covers, Weather Coats and large Capes very fit for travelling or those going on the campaign, warranted and well known to be superior to any hitherto imported—suitable Silks taken in exchange by
T. HICKEY.
Sept. 4. 36—4t

Fayette County, Oct.

Taken up by Robert Lytle, near Lexington, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus, D, small star & snip—appraised to \$200.—June 7, 1814.
EDWARD PAYNE.

By the Southern Mail.

NASHVILLE, August 30.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable Judge Toulmin, to his excellency Gov. Blount, dated.

FORT STODDART, Aug. 14.

"The enclosed letter contains the latest news we have from Pensacola, in addition to it, I may say that we are told that the governor takes it in high dudgeon, that General Jackson should have demanded McQuinn and the prophet Francis, and declares that he will protect the Indians, and furnish them with arms, and Ammunition. Great exclamations were also made at Pensacola, that our troops should have hunted up within their limits, the Indians whom they sheltered, & from whom they continually received cattle stolen from our citizens. My friend Col. Benton left me to-day with a party of the 39th regiment, intended to meet the hostile Indians on the other side of the river. We rejoice in the expectation of seeing Gen. Jackson in a few days. It is the only circumstances which quiets our fears:—for without vigorous efforts, the extermination of this settlement seems no improbable event."

Tensaw, August 5th,

DEAR SIR,

We have this moment received the following information from a Mr. John Morris, who has just arrived from the neighborhood of Pensacola, he left there three days ago. He states that about ten days ago, some British officers called the Indians together, about a mile or two out of town, and gave them a talk (no Americans, and but a few Spaniards were permitted to hear it,) the Indians say that the British directs them not to kill women & children—They say that a number of British were expected at Pensacola every day, and when they arrived, they should be supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. Two British vessels were said to have arrived the day before he (Morris) came away—They are daily mustering, parading, & exercising the Indians, which seems to be very disgusting to them, they appear to be in confusion, and are not well pleased with the general proceedings of the British towards them, and many of them are determined not to fight for them, a few of them are gone to Escambia for the purpose of interceding with their families & friends, to come & give themselves up to the Americans, it is expected they will be here in a few days if they proceed; the number of Indians in & about Pensacola, we believe to be about 350 and more are daily expected from Appalachicola.

He further states that the town is guarded principally by Indians under the command of British officers, there are now three in town; all the British troops at Appalachicola were daily expected, and soon after their arrival a part of the British & Indians were expected to come up this way, another part were expected to go on to the Cogeta—They direct the Indians to kill every American who attempts to go into Pensacola, they are also instructed, on the arrival of the British to confine every American in & about Pensacola, if they refuse to fight for them—The Spanish troops are all moved to the Barancas—Your letter of the 1st. inst. was received this morning.

We are respectfully yours

W. & J. PIERCE.

Judge Toulmin.

P. S. Morris states, that the Indians know our weakness here, he has frequently heard them talk about it, and observe, with how much ease they could take this place, this man speaks the Creek tongue. He has lived 3 or 4 years in the Creek nation, he has been a year in the neighborhood of Pensacola, he came away in consequence of the threats of the British against the Americans there. If there is not more troops sent here soon, we fear ere long, we shall share the same fate of the people who fell in Mims's fort.

W. & J. P.

In confirmation of the above statement we notice in the Natchez papers several letters from Mobile. One states the inhabitants are much alarmed with a recent rumor of a declaration of war against the U. States, on the part of Spain, and the landing of a considerable reinforcement of black troops at the mouth of Appalachicola. Another letter contains an extract from a letter from the interpreter (Pedro Alba) of the governor of Pensacola dated July 11, and says "The news we received yesterday from Europe is very favorable. A general peace is made, except as to the U. States. Spain has declared against them, and all the other powers of Europe are hostile in sentiment to America; their intentions are to make a partition of the U. States. The English continue to frequent our coasts and land and make deposits on St. George's island, in order to make a visit to the American generals."

Another letter states "an express had gone to Gen. Jackson with intelligence that 5000 British and Indians are completely armed and equipped at Appalachicola, ready to march—to what point is not known. We may expect shortly a visit from them. Gen. Jackson is concentrating all his forces and was expected on the frontier in a few days."

St. Louis, Aug. 20.

An expedition has been preparing here some considerable time to visit the Indian villages; and from the extensive preparations made, we have a right to expect a decisive and successful campaign.—As it ought to be, the destination of the troops is yet a secret: yet we believe that the

main body will move up the Mississippi, while two small parties ascend the Missouri and Illinois, and ultimately concentrate at the Sac village on Rock river. From thence visit the Winnebagoes and Falsavains, & then destroy the nest at Prairie du Chien.

LOUISIANA.

Extract from the general order of the governor of Louisiana, ordering a detachment of the militia of that state to hold themselves in readiness for public service—in compliance with the late requisition from the general government.

"The desire manifested by the United States to sheath the sword, on terms alike honorable to both parties, may indeed be met with a correspondent disposition. It is not easy to believe, that a nation should be so wholly regardless of duty to herself, as always to reject the claims of justice—but let us not be so far deluded with a hope of peace, as to leave our country uncovered and unprotected. If the latest reports from Europe are to be accredited, the enemy had determined on the most vigorous prosecution of the war—it is added that this section of the union was to be attacked, and with the design of wresting Louisiana from the hands of the United States and restoring it to Spain."—A project so chimerical, illy comports with that character for wisdom, to which the English government aspires, nor is it believed to be seriously contemplated. That the bare rumour however of such a design, should awaken some anxiety, is cause of no surprise. But if there be individuals so much deceived as to suppose its accomplishment possible, they are cautioned against being instrumental in deceiving others. The principles of the American Government, no less than the interest and honor of the American people forbid the relinquishment of one inch of American territory. Whilst the western rivers flow, no foreign power can hold or detach Louisiana from the United States. She may indeed be temporarily exposed to an invading foe; but until by some convulsion of nature, that numerous, gallant and hardy race of men, inhabiting the vast tract of country watered by the tributary streams of the Mississippi, become extinct, the political State of Louisiana is placed beyond the possibility of change. Her connections, interest & government must remain American.—We however do not solely rely for security on our northern and western brethren. We shall not be wanting in duty to ourselves. The commander in chief therefore avails himself of this occasion, to invite the officers throughout the state, and particularly colonels of regiments and commanders of separate corps to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of their respective duties. He orders the several regimental, battalion and company musters as prescribed by law to be regularly holden, and every effort made to introduce order and discipline. If the war continues, we cannot hope for exemption from its calamities.

"In case of invasion, the whole militia will be ordered to front the enemy.—If our homes and firesides are menaced, union, zeal and mutual confidence should warm every heart and strengthen every arm."

THE STEAM-BOAT VESUVIUS.

Capt. GILBERT MORRIS arrived from the mouth of Cumberland on Tuesday evening last, and states that the Steam Boat Vesuvius, bound from New Orleans to the falls of Ohio, was aground near the left bank of the Mississippi, 330 miles (by the Mississippi navigator) below the mouth of the Ohio; that he was two hours on board of her on the 19th inst. and he is of the opinion she will not be got off before the river rises.

The adage that 'misfortunes do not come singly' seems to be verified in this case. It is really unfortunate and discouraging that this accident should have happened the Vesuvius at the same time the serious disaster we have already announced, befel the New Orleans. It is however to be hoped the former will soon be again afloat; and that at all events the spirit of enterprise will not be damped.

MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

This gallant soldier, who has not yet attained his thirtieth year, is a native of this county, (Dinwiddie)—In this state he received his education, and his last polish at the college of William and Mary.—With skill, diligence, perseverance, and unrivalled eloquence he practiced the law for a short time in the adjacent counties. But his great soul aspired to "deeds of arms!" He entered in the service of his country in 1803, with the commission of Capt. of Light Artillery, and in a short time joined the southern army under Gen. Wilkinson. His ardent charges against him, and his unparalleled defence on that occasion, has long since been before the public. This noble defence convinced the cabinet at Washington and the world at large, that he was the scholar, the politician, and the soldier.—Since then, no man has ascended the military ladder with more resplendent rapidity than has Winfield Scott—two more rounds, and he will have topped the climax of military honor!

Glowing with friendship, veneration, & pride for this brave soldier, a number of citizens of Petersburg, as we are informed, have resolved to have made an elegant SWORD, with appropriate devices, to be presented to the Hero of Chippewa and Bridge Water!—In his hands we are confident that it never will be drawn but in defence of his country's rights, and never tarnished but by the blood of our foe. Peters. Rep.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1814.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPITAL.

If the public records have been preserved, as we suppose they have, the fall of Washington City will not be felt by the people of the United States.—Congress can convene and transact the national business at any other place just as well as it could be done at Washington. Thank God, the fall of the American capital cannot be followed by the conquest of the nation.

[BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL]

From the Scioto Gazette Extra-
CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 3d, 1814.

We copy the following unpleasant information from an extra printed at Winchester, Va.

Extract of a letter from the Editor of this paper, dated 28th ult. 6 miles west of Leesburgh.

I wrote you a hasty sketch of the operations of the contending armies, in the vicinity of Washington, by a Mr. Gaunt of Jefferson who left the Head-quarters yesterday. He stated that a battle took place in the vicinity of Bladensburg on Wednesday noon, that he heard General Winder in conversation with Gen. Mason, estimate his loss at 800 killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater; but our troops were nevertheless obliged to retreat, and they are now at Teelytown about three miles from Georgetown on the Frederick road. The heads of departments witnessed the engagement, in the rear, and returned to the city, which they have since destroyed, and the enemy are now in possession of it; this fact is indubitable. Col. Monroe, Mr. Jones, the secretary of the navy, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Madison, have sought refuge at Wiley's, where the ladies now are. Col. Monroe was making an effort to join the army; Armstrong, not known where; Mr. Madison at the Rev. —, about six miles from Georgetown.—(He has since been at Wiley's in quest of Mrs. M.) I should in the proper place have stated that the Maryland militia, with the exception of the Baltimore and Allegany troops behaved most dastardly. They ran after the first fire and threw down their arms. The Baltimore Blues were almost totally annihilated; but 2 or 3 platoons have survived. It is said Com. Barney is either a prisoner or killed—The Capitol is consumed. The Navy-Yard, including our Frigate and sloop of war and the Potomack bridge, were burnt by order of our commander. The private property in Washington was not consumed.

It is stated that the President's house is occupied by the British commander, and it is confidently stated that they [the enemy] are also in possession of Alexandria. This from the circumstance of the bridge being destroyed, I am disposed to doubt. I am advised that it will be unsafe to proceed to Washington, but that it will be more prudent to cross at Conrad's ferry and proceed to the head quarters of the army immediately. It would be advisable for those who come down in the character of combatants, to provide arms, say rifles, if possible. It is stated that arms are not to be procured at head quarters.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Martinsburgh, Aug. 23, P. M.

We have to announce intelligence the most distressing and disastrous. About nine o'clock to-day the express post-rider a boy of thirteen, arrived at Hagers-Town, having left the City of Washington yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M. He came without the mail, and states, that when he left the city, it was in flames, and the president's house had been blown up. He says that before the capture of the City, the enemy were 14,000 strong. The Americans 10,000.

A battle was fought at Bladensburg, in which the enemy was victorious—our army made another stand in the City, and was again defeated; but the enemy in these two actions sustained "immense loss."

Our army, after its discomfiture, fled towards George Town, and thence in all directions through the adjacent country. He says, in fine, that commodore Barney, and Maj. Bell of the United States' army, are among the slain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Winchester, Va. Aug. 27.

The post from the City of Washington arrived on yesterday at the usual hour but brought no mail. The verbal account the Post-rider brought is truly distressing.—He informed us that a battle was fought at Bladensburg on Wednesday last, eight miles from Washington, in which our loss said to be nearly six hundred and that of the enemy one thousand; that our army consisted of about six thousand and the British nine thousand; that it was reported that General Winder and Commodore Barney were among the slain; that our army retreated to Montgomery Ct. House in Maryland, thirteen or fourteen miles from Washington where they meant to rally; that the British came on the same night to Washington & destroyed all the public buildings, and on Thursday morning they left Washington and returned to Bladensburg; that the public doc-

uments and stores of every description were safe, being previously removed from the city: that to prevent the Navy Yard from falling into the hands of the enemy it was burnt by our people; that the enemy destroyed the Cannon foundry at Georgetown, and that the Potomack Bridge was destroyed to prevent the British from crossing to Alexandria; that troops were flocking in all directions to reinforce our army, and that it was expected we should have a force of twenty thousand men in a few days to meet the enemy. [Ed. Constel.

The flotilla under com. Barney was, this day at 9 o'clock, blown up, by order of the Commodore.

Washington Gaz. of Aug. 23.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 22. ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY. The packet sloop, Hardware, Captain Weller, arrived here last evening from Albany, which place he left on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Two passengers came down in the sloop, who stated, that about 2 P. M. an express arrived in Albany, from Plattsburgh, with the highly important news that a very brilliant victory had been achieved by the army under the command of Major General Izard, over the enemy's army. The enemy made the attack, and was defeated with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded, and one thousand prisoners, our loss not stated, but said to be trifling. The passengers further stated, that the express delivered his dispatches to Maj. Bumbord, who immediately sent orders to the commanding officer at Greenbush, to fire a national salute on the occasion.

The passengers likewise stated, that after they had proceeded several miles down the river, they heard a heavy firing in the direction of Albany.

THE WORKS ON BROOKLYN & HAERLEM HEIGHTS.

Are progressing with a rapidity which has no example in our history, and in a very few days will be completed. The "Patriot Sons of Erin," to the number of 1,200, gave their day's services on Saturday. Our readers will perceive, from the great number of notices published daily, that the fire which has been kindled on the altar of Patriotism, continues to burn with undiminished lustre.

On Saturday afternoon several uniform companies of the 4000 drafted militia crossed the East River in the steam boat Nassau, and encamped near the fort on Brooklyn Heights. On their arrival they were met by the "Patriot Sons of Erin," returned from their tour of voluntary duty, who received with hearty cheers this fine looking body of yeoman soldiery.

Not less than from 8 to 10,000 soldiers and sailors are encamped in the works erected for our defence; and upwards of 20,000 more are ready to co-operate should their services be required. New-York is rising in the majesty of her greatness, and may bid a proud defiance to any power of the enemy.

CHILLICOTHE, September 1.

Gen. M'ARTHUR arrived here yesterday from Detroit, which place he left on the 25th ult. Col. Croghan had returned to Detroit having succeeded in destroying the Nancy of 14 guns, & a block-house which was built for her protection. Capt. Desha who was stated to be mortally wounded in the engagement on the island of Mackanaw, has so far recovered, as to walk without much difficulty. Col. Croghan is now on his way to the western country.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 17th regiment, to his friend in this place dated

FORT ERIE U. C. AUG. 20, 1814.

"The enemy on the morning of the 15th inst. made an attempt to storm fort Erie, but were repulsed with great loss of their most gallant officers and men. Our fortifications are not quite finished. The day before the attack they had received a reinforcement of 1500 of Wellington's troops lately from Spain. They still continue to give us a 24 pound shot every hour. In Col. Drummond's pocket was found the general's order of battle, in which he recommends the free use of the bayonet—the col. met his fate before he had it in his power to carry the general's order into effect."

Buffalo, August 25, 1814.

DEFENCE OF FORT ERIE.

We have some additional particulars respecting the defence of this post, on the 15th, not unworthy publication.

The loss of the enemy, in the attack, was equal to their aggregate loss at the great battle of the Falls. There were above 300 prisoners taken, some of whom wounded; more than 200 bodies of the enemy, it is said, have been found and buried by our troops. [It is a fact beyond dispute, that while our soldiers were engaged in burying the mangled bodies of the enemy, that enemy opened their battery upon the party, and killed or disabled two of our men.]

The enemy's right column which attacked Towson's position, pushed past the battery and some got into the rear; these were killed or driven into the lake.

Col. Scott, of the 103d, who commanded the enemy's left, is said to have died of his wounds.

The enemy left about 200 scaling ladders at the fort, and more than 1000 stand of arms have been collected.

Official papers were found in Lt. col. Drummond's pocket, acknowledging an aggregate loss of 866, at the Falls.

The enemy's loss in deserters is very considerable—6 or 7 come in at a time.

During the week past, the enemy have frequently troubled our pickets, but kept at a respectful distance from the fort. On Saturday, a smart skirmish ensued, which was supported on both sides; and it continued warmly for some 20 or 30 minutes—we lost Lt. Yates, of the rifle corps, and 6 or 7 men, killed—another Lt. of this corps was wounded. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater.

Appointment by the Governor

GEORGE WALKER, esq. to the Senate of the U. States—vice GEORGE M. BIRD, esq. resigned.

It does not appear that the governor has yet called upon the militia, in compliance with a requisition upon this state from the proper authority, for 500 mounted men.

WESTERN FRONTIERS.

An intelligent and attentive correspondent at St. Louis, keeps us constantly informed of the situation of our affairs in that quarter. Since the fall of Prairie du Chien, great fear has been apprehended for the frontier. It seems that proper exertions have been made by governor Clark and general Howard, to rally the strength of that section of the country and to make the necessary dispositions for its defence. As soon as the middle of August, ten or twelve boats of a substantial character were collected, fortified, armed and proceeded to Cap au Griez, (a commanding point on the Mississippi, about forty miles from the junction with the Missouri.) A large force of mounted men also are on their march thither. Gen. Howard will act offensively or defensively according to circumstances.

To the editors of the Kentucky Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—As the public may be imposed on by the following article from Dr. Fishback's paper of Friday last, I am induced to trouble you with this communication:

"We have received general Brown's official account of his second battle, which will appear in our next paper. From this report it appears that the number of the American army killed, were 171—total wounded 572—total missing 117—grand total 860. And that the total number of prisoners taken, were 169."

This article leaves the impression that for the 860 we lost in killed, wounded and missing, we captured 169 of the enemy. Whether this error was intentional or accidental on the part of Doctor Fishback, the effect on the public mind will be the same. The following extract from the general order of the British general, exhibits the enemy's account of his own loss and places in a more flattering light the skill and prowess of the American soldier, than even Dr. Fishback's account.

TOTAL—including Officers.

Killed	84
Wounded	559
Missing	198
Prisoners	42

General Total,

878"

Now as the British tell only about half the truth when it is against them, it would be nothing but fair that their loss be estimated at double the number as stated above.

DETECTOR.

42d. REGT.—VOLUNTEER DRILL.

Such officers, non-commissioned officers & privates of the 42d regt. as choose, will meet at the public square on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 10, A. M. armed with a musket & bayonet. They will be conducted to some convenient spot, in order to receive instructions in the marching, wheeling, and facing, as well as the manual exercise. Sept 3—6—2t

TO SELL OR HIRE
A LIKELY NEGRO MAN.
For terms apply at the Ken. Gazette Office.
36—1 Sept. 4, 1814.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Sct.

July Term, 1814.

John Moss against complainant, } In Chan.

Charles Myers & Wm. Moss def. }
The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules and regulations of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper, of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attest,
S. H. WOODSON, clerk.

ROBBERY!!

ON Friday night last, the 2d inst. some villain or villains broke into my house and plundered it of several articles, namely—A pair of set ear drops, a pair of gold hoop earrings, in chain work, a hoop ring, marked E. Von-phull and S. Graff, a crescent breast-pin of gold, and a circular ditto, with the initials M. V. P. Also several articles of clothing and table linen. The design of the thief seems to have been a general sweep, but it was balked by some cause or other—as after having prepared for removal many other articles of considerable more value, he retreated in so great a haste that he forgot to take them along with him. I will give a handsome reward for the recovery of the jewelry or any part of it, or for the clothing—among which was two pair of fine white Jeans pantaloons, & two fine French linen shirts, a few vests, &c. The community generally, and the jewellers especially, are requested to stop any article here described, that may be offered them—so that the thief may be discovered and brought to punishment. JOHN G. COWLING.

Lexington, Sept. 5. 36—3t

The concern of JOHN G. COWLING & Co. is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them or having claims against them, are requested to apply for settlement to Coleman, Megowan, & Cowling. J. G. COWLING. Aug. 31—36-3 JOHN HART.

POETRY.

From the Providence Patriot.

SOLILOQUY

Of a Federalist of the Boston Stamp.
To fight or not to fight? that is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler to continue neutral,
In this unjust, unnatural, wicked war,
For'd on our parent (who still loves us dearly)
And on her magnanimity rely;
Or to take arms against religious Bulwark,
(By pious Strong so call'd) our ancient foe,
Flushed with success, still haughty and re-
vengeful—
And by opposing an united front
To her embodied legions, yet secure
Our Independence, and preserve our Union.

To fight—and in our much lov'd country's
cause,
Conquer or die! the thought is glorious:
To fight—perhaps get kill'd—perchance be
wounded!

Aye, there's the rub: for if we are kill'd we
lose
The hope of growing rich—and if we're
wounded,
The pain of broken bones, of mangled muscles.
The madd'ning thro' of fever, and the curse
Of cruel surgeons: These must make us pause.

Oh! rather would I stay behind the counter,
Selling consignments from my English friends;
Or take a license from some British captain,
(The rich reward of traitorous information)
And with it trade securely, than encounter
The smell of gun powder or sight of blood.

Thus, money doth make cowards of us all;
And thus the native glow of patriotism
Is sickled o'er with pale lust of avarice;
And resolutions form'd in honest moments,
With this regard their current turn away,
And lose the name of virtue.

ON A STATUE OF CUPID.

Of all the deities that shed
On earth their influence from above
So much has never yet been said,
Both good and evil, as of love.
Yet, for whatever joy we bless,
Or for whatever pain we flout him,
His is the worst unhappiness,
Who knows not what to say about him.

APPLICATION.

Whatever busies the mind, without corrupt-
ing it, has at least this use, that it rescues
the day from idleness—and that is never
idle, will not often be vicious.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress,
to wit: "An act making provision for the
disposal of the public lands in the Indiana
territory and for other purposes," passed the
26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the
sale of certain land in the Indiana territory
and for other purposes," passed the 30th of
April, 1810—"An act providing for the re-
moval of the land office established at Nash-
ville in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in
the state of Ohio, and to authorize the register
of public monies to superintend the public
sales of land in the district east of the Pearl
river," &c. passed the 25th of February, 1811,
and "An act to establish a land district in the
Illinois territory east of the district of Kas-
kaskia," &c. passed the 21st of February,
1812, it has been enacted that a land office
shall be established at Shawneetown, in the
Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of
the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and
for the disposal of so much of the public lands
of the United States heretofore included with-
in the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of
the third principal meridian established by the
surveyor general, under the direction of the
register of the land office and receiver of pub-
lic monies, and that the public sales shall
commence on such day as the president of the
United States shall by proclamation designate,
and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States,
in conformity with the provisions of the several
acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make
known, that the public sales for the sale and
disposal of all the lands contained in the eastern
land district of the Illinois territory, with the
exception of such of them as are reserved
from sale agreeably to the several acts of con-
gress aforesaid, shall be held at Shawneetown,
in the Illinois territory.

On the first Monday in October next,
and to continue for and during the three fol-
lowing weeks under the superintendence of
the register of the land office and receiver of
public monies.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April,
1814. (Signed)

JAMES MADISON,
By the President,
EDWARD TIFFIN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
A true copy from the original in the General
Land Office.

JOHN GARDNER, chief clerk.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the es-
tate of John R. Shaw, dec'd. are requested to
present them, properly attested to the subscri-
ber for payment, and those indebted to the
said estate, are informed that longer indul-
gence cannot be given.

SUSANNA SHAW, Adm'x.
August 17, 1814. 35-3t

LAND, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
I will offer for sale at public auction on the
10th day of September, about 24 acres of first
rate WOOD LAND, lying on the road leading
from Versailles to Lexington, and within an
half or three quarters of a mile of the former.
This land will be divided into lots from four
to six acres to suit the purchaser; terms of
sale; nine months credit, by giving approved
negotiable paper. Also, on the same day will
be sold some LOTS in or adjoining the town;
well situated for any public business. These
lots will be laid off in quarter acres to suit the
purchaser.
August 22. OLIVER BROWN. 34-3t

HERAN & MAXWELL
HITTERS.

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

WILL BE SOLD
At September Court, in Lexington, from
TWENTY TO THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES,
consisting of Women and Children, Boys, Girls
and Men, for cash, at the Columbian Inn.
ARMSTRONG NOEL.
August 19. 34-3t

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

GRAND MASONIC LOTTERY,

For erecting a Masonic Hall in the city of Bal-
timore, (the next Lottery of importance to
be drawn in Baltimore.)

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	-	\$ 40,000
1	-	20,000
5	-	10,000
7	-	5,000
20	-	1,000
25	-	500
100	-	50
1000	-	20
12500	-	12

And not two blanks to a prize—no stationary
small prizes.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

1st drawn Ticket will	1st drawn on the 20th
be entitled to \$5000	day, 1000
do 2d, day	do 21st, 5000
do 3d, 500	do 22d, 1000
do 4th, 500	do 23d, 5000
do 5th, 500	do 24th, 1000
do 6th, 500	do 25th, 5000
do 7th, 500	do 26th, 500
do 8th, 500	do 27th, 500
do 9th, 500	do 28th, 10,000
do 10th, 5000	do 29th, 1000
do 11th, 500	do 30th, 10,000
do 12th, 500	do 31st, 1000
do 13th, 1000	do 32d, 10,000
do 14th, 1000	do 33d, 1000
do 15th, 1000	do 34th, 10,000
do 16th, 500	do 35th, 1000
do 17th, 500	do 36th, 10,000
do 18th, 500	do 40th, 40,000
do 19th, 500	

At least 600 tickets to be drawn each day.
Present price of Tickets, \$10, and
halves, quarters and eighths, in proportion.

SCHEME OF THE

Liberty Engine House Lottery.

Which will begin drawing early this Fall.	
2 Prizes of	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
4	1,000
10	500
20	200
30	100
50	50
97	20
980	6

Only 27000 tickets—not two blanks to a prize.
Tickets \$5 each.
Orders for Tickets or shares, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

State Lottery Office, 96, Market st. Baltimore,
will always meet the most prompt attention—
foreign notes, prizes in other lotteries, or ap-
proved promissory notes, taken in payment for
tickets.

Said Robinson publishes weekly for the use
of his customers, and sends it to them gratis,
a paper containing a list of all the drawings in
all the lotteries he is engaged in, by which ad-
venturers at a distance may examine their tick-
ets as drawn—to persons who do not purchase
tickets of Robinson, two dollars a year is charged
for the paper. Postmasters who receive or
order for tickets, are also entitled to it gratis.

The Trinity Church and Hospitable Lotteries
have finished their drawings, and the
Washington Monument will finish next week.
Persons holding prizes, may receive the cash
by forwarding them to the State Lottery Office.

COTTON YARN.

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-
duced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotia-
ble notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large
stock of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the
following articles, viz:

50 doz. extra large white and col'd. kid gloves	500 pieces domestic cotton goods
An assortment of cot- ton lace and edging	5000 lbs. Rhode Island spun cotton, superi- or quality.
Silk & cotton umbrel- las, tapes and bobbins	Women's & children's morocco and leather shoes
White and coloured thread, sewing silks, and boss cotton	Men's coarse do.
Green senshaws, fancy bonnet silks, pink crapes, sarsnets, and peelings	A few doz. morocco skins, hat-linings, &c.
10 halves India muslins calicoes, Madras and Romani handkerfcs.	
Long cloth shirting & blue nankeen	
300 ps. 4 4 & 6 4 white & col'd. cam muslins	
30 doz. Levantine, da- mask and serge 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4	
French silk shawls	
Cotton shawls, flags, & pocket handkerfcs.	
2000 pieces ribbon, as- sorted	

HARDWARE.

500 doz. knives and forks, assorted	8 faggots English Crowley's do. No. 3
Pen-knives, razors, scissors and needles	Metal, brass and plated candlesticks
200 packet pins	Stock locks, all sizes
An assortment of gilt and plated buttons	20 doz. German and cast-steel hand saws
An assortment of ivory and crooked combs, and combs in cases	10 dozen brass backed do. different sizes
3000lbs. German steel, warranted good	Cotton cards, screws, japanned ware, wire, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

10 barrels Coffee and loaf sugar	Copperas, allum, mad- der, roll brimstone and indigo
10 gr. casks Medeira wine	Gunpowder, imperial, hyson and young hy- son teas
10 do. Teneriffe do.	10 crates queens' ware
do. Port do.	A quantity of post and writing paper
10 bbls French brandy	Pittsburgh white and green glass-ware
10 do. Jamaica rum	50 boxes Geneva win- dow-glass
10 do. gin	
Alspice, pepper, gin- ger, chocolate, cloves, and nutmeg	

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, April 7.

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, FORTY or FIFTY labour-
ing white men or negroes, for whom the
highest price in Cash will be given, for one
month or longer.

CHARLES WILKES.

War Department, July 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate Proposals will be received
at the office of the Secretary for the Depart-
ment of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Sa-
turday, the last day of December next, for the
supply of all rations that may be required for
the use of the United States from the 1st day
of June, 1815, inclusive, to the 1st day of June
1816, within the states, territories and dis-
tricts following viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackmack, Fort
Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicini-
ties, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity
of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulph of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the district of Maine and state of New
Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Vermont and its northern
vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York and its northern
vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Maryland, Delaware and
District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the limits of the state of Georgia and
its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of
salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour,
one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the
rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vine-
gar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a
half of candles, to every hundred rations.
The prices of the several component parts of
the ration shall be specified, but the United
States reserve the right of making such altera-
tions in the price of the component parts of
the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of
each part thereof bear a just proportion to the
proposed price of the whole ration. The rations
are to be furnished in such quantities,
that there shall at all times, during the term
of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the
consumption of the troops for six months in
advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if
the same shall be required. It is also to be
permitted to all and every of the commandants
of fortified places or posts, to call for, at sea-
sons when the same can be transported, or at
any time in case of urgency, such supplies of
like provisions in advance, as in the discretion
of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies
to the troops, and that all losses sustained by
the depredations of the enemy, or by means of
the troops of the United States, shall be paid
by the United States at the price of the arti-
cle captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the
deposition of two or more persons of credible
characters, and the certificate of a commis-
sioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss,
and the amount of the articles for which com-
pensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States of
requiring that none of the supplies, which may
be furnished under the proposed con-
tracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which
have been, or may be furnished under the con-
tract now in force have been consumed.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
The editors of newspapers who are autho-
rized to publish the laws of the United States,
are requested to insert the foregoing advertise-
ment once a week for two months.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.

MEGOWAN & BULL will give good wages
to three or four Journeyman Carpenters. They
also want three or four apprentices to the a-
bove business. August 22. 44-3t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, to wait in a house
32-4t. Enquire of the Printers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above
line, able and experienced journeymen
from Philadelphia, and having now his estab-
lishment in full operation, and on an extensive
and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACT-
ORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and
OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and
candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in
every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern
states, and which, on inspection and fairly
analysed, will be found to have all the requi-
site quality, and composed of the best materi-
als. Purchasers may be supplied on the most
advantageous terms, by calling on him, exam-
ining the present stock, and judging for them-
selves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIEBATS.
N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for
Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes,
Potash and all such articles as necessary to
the above establishment.

TH. T.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814. 13-4t

HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING,

GLAZING, GLASS CUTTING, &c.
The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general that he has
commenced the above business in all its vari-
ous branches, on Main-Cross street, two doors
above Mr. Robert Holmes's corner, where he
hopes by assiduous attention to merit a share
of public patronage. THOMAS T. BURNS.
August 29. 35-4t

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of Fayette and the adjacent
counties are invited to form an Association,
under the name and style of the "KENTUC-
KY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY." The ob-
jects of this association will be, to promote
agricultural knowledge, to improve the breed
of cattle and stock of every description, to es-
tablish a Public Fair for the sale and exhibi-
tion of stock, and to obtain and diffuse impor-
tant and useful information on all subjects relat-
ing to the various branches of agriculture.

The utility of such an institution, and the
happy effects likely to result from it, are too
obvious to require an elaborate explanation.
We will briefly suggest a few, out of the many
advantages, which it will produce to society.
It has for its objects public good and private
interest. It will open new and valuable sources
of information to the farmers and graziers
of the country. It will afford them a ready
market, in which they may dispose of the pro-
duce of their industry to the best advantage,
and on the most reasonable terms. It will give
them an opportunity of improving the breed of
their cattle and stock, by enabling them to
procure the best of every species. It will free
them from all risk of imposition and fraud in
their purchases, by the publicity and notoriety
of sale. And, lastly, it will stimulate them to
a laudable pride in the quality of their stock,
which cannot fail to be beneficial to themselves
and useful to the country.

Gentlemen from every part of the state are
solicited to give their countenance and aid to
this valuable institution.—Every gentleman,
when he joins the society, shall pay into the
general fund the sum of ten dollars, which
shall be appropriated in awarding premiums
to best and finest specimens of each kind of
stock that may be exhibited on the days of
public Fair.

The Officers of the society shall consist of a
President, a Vice-President, a Secretary of
Committee, and a Corresponding Secretary,
who shall be chosen by the members of the
association. A Committee of Arrangement
shall be appointed, whose duty it will be to
designate the time and place of holding the
Fairs, to superintend the sales, to inspect the
stock that may be exhibited, to decide on their
respective merits, and award the premiums
due to each.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscri-
bers shall be obtained, the society will be or-
ganized, and proceed with the arrangements
necessary to effect the object proposed. Sub-
scription papers will be left at the offices of
the Gazette and Reporter, to which gentlemen
in the neighborhood may subscribe their names.
Gentlemen at a distance who may desire to be-
come members of the association, will please
to notify the editors of the above mentioned
papers, by letter or otherwise, of their wish.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be
purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer. 34-4t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK
BINDERY, to the new house back o-
Ayres & Plimpton's, silver platers, nearly ad-
joining Patterson Bain's better shop, Main-
street. In addition to his former stock he has
received from Philadelphia, a handsome assort-
ment of

BLANK-BOOK PAPER.

And is prepared to fill any order in his line.
Sensible of the many favours bestowed on him
since his commencement, he takes this medi-
um of returning his warmest thanks, and as-
sures his customers and others that all work
entrusted to him, shall be executed in a man-
ner not to be exceeded in durability, or work-
manship, or in expedition, by any in Lexington
or elsewhere. Specimens of Bindery can be
seen at the book-store of R. C. S. Maccom
and Co. or at the bindery.

Orders left at the Gazette Office, or with
James W. Palmer, at the Reporter Office, will
meet with the same attention as if left at the
bindery.

THOMAS MCALL.
One or two active lads will be taken as
apprentices. Lexington, July 11, 1814.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

OPPOSITE the court-house, keeps constant-
ly for sale, a general assortment of
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & PAINTS
Physicians and Retailers of medicine in the
neighbouring towns, can be supplied on as
good terms as they could be from the Seaports,
without the delay and risque attending goods
from there. A few of the most common arti-
cles are enumerated.

Aqua Fortis, Duplex and Oil of Vitriol,
Aloes, Antimony, Annatto and Anniseed,
Borax, Brazil wood and blue Vitriol,
Camphor, Calomel and Cream of Tartar,
Cantharides, Cochineal, & Oculi Indici,
Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace,
Glauber, Rochell and Epsom Salts,
Gum Arabic, Shellac, Copal and Myrrh,
Ipecacuanha, Jalap and Rhubarb,
Laudanum, Paregoric and Ether,
Magnesia, Manna and Senna,
Oil of Almonds, Olives and Cinnamon,
— Anniseed, Mint and Pennyroyal,
Peruvian Bark and Castor Oil,
Quicksilver and Red Precipitate,
Sal Ammoniac, Vitriol and Emery,
Tincture of Bark, Myrrh and Rhubarb,
Tartar, Emetic and Lunar Caustic,
Vials, Vial Corks and Phosphorus.
PATENT MEDICINES by the dozen or single:
Anderson's, Scott's Golden Tincture,
Pills, Harleem Oil,
Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, Ithc Ointment,
— Bilious, Godfrey's Cordial,
Chisholm's Anti-bilious Marking Ink,
Batemans Drops, Sturs' Opodeldoc,
British Oil, Hooper's Pills,
Columbian do. Turlington's Balsam,
Ching's Lozenges, Worm Tea,
Essence of Peppermint Wormseed Oil.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Prussian Blue and Droplake,
Rose Pink and Stone Ocher,
Dutch Pink and Umbre,
Patent and King's Yellow,
Spanish Brown and Whiting,
Lamp Black and Ivory Black,
Vermillion and Verdigrise,
Turpentine and Copal Varnish,
English Gold Leaf.

For sale 15 Barrels LINSEED OIL, a part
of it old Oil. Lexington, June 30, 1814.

WARN the public against purchasing from

William Wright, the lot of land on which
he resides, on the Limestone road, three miles
from Lexington. I have a claim to said land,
and presume said Wright cannot make a